

other interest will be made to yield to the grand controlling interest of the party—the party Chief, and the candidate for his successor, whom he may designate.

Fellow citizens, can you give your support to Martin Van Buren for the Presidency? Is there a single feeling of your hearts, or conviction of your understandings, which gives to this question an affirmative answer? We are confident there cannot be, upon a full examination of all the considerations connected with this subject. No where, we fully believe, can there be found a people more ready to give to such a question a decided negative than the descendants of the intelligent, indefatigable, straight forward men, who laid the foundation of Green Mountain Independence.

To whom, then, shall be confided the high trust of Chief Magistrate of the Republic? We answer—To a man who is not the Father of the abuses of the present administration; who is pledged neither by promise, nor consistency, nor interest, nor official attachments, to perpetuate them; who has too much independence to say that he will tread in any man's footsteps, and a soul too large to find its "sufficient glory" in any service but that of God and his country. Such qualifications, united with sound, practical sense—a thorough knowledge of men—experience in matters of government—and tried fidelity to his country, will ensure an administration which shall reverence the constitution, seek support in the virtue and intelligence of the people—make talents, uprightness, and fidelity the test of qualification for office—rebuke the spirit of political speculation, and yield back to the people, and their Representatives, the power which this administration has virtually usurped from both.

And it is too much to hope that such a man may be found, who is sufficiently known to command the public confidence? No, fellow citizens. Such a man is found. His name is inscribed to your ears on every breeze; and millions of his countrymen are ready to unite with him in proclaiming to the world that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is worthy to preside over the destinies of this great Republic.

This is the man, whom we now commend to your confidence and regard. His name is associated with some of the most important events of the last forty years. He has served the country in her battle fields, and in her public councils—everywhere evincing the same stern virtue—unbending integrity—respect for the constitution—regard for the rights of his fellow citizens, and devotion to the interest and honor of the Republic. The administrations of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and of John Quincy Adams have, each confided to him high and responsible trusts; while his immediate fellow citizens, intimately acquainted with the qualities of his mind and his heart, have honored him with seats in both branches of the National Legislature.

Having thus served the public for thirty years, it was reserved for the present administration to make him one of the earliest victims of its pretended reform, by recalling him from a foreign mission to which the discriminating mind of John Quincy Adams had selected him as his country's Representative.

With the means at his command through this long course of public service, of a commanding millions, his proverbial generosity, and devoted patriotism have left him but a bare competency, whose resources he is compelled to sustain by the cultivation of a farm, and the patient labors of a County office. With talents of a distinguished order, matured in the school of experience, and thereby fitted for a beneficial application to the duties of a high public trust, he unites the independent frankness, and unostentatious simplicity of a cultivation of the soil. He is emphatically, ONE OF THE PEOPLE. He has mingled much with them—participated in their hardships and perils—and is capable of appreciating their wants, understanding their interests, and entering into their views and feelings.

He comes before you, fellow citizens, sustained by no official patronage. No administration, with the officer and the money of the nation, has been, by a seven years' labor, paying the way for his elevation. The energies of no party organization, acting with mechanical precision and efficiency

*Ample confirmation of Mr. Van Buren's devotion to southern interests may be found in the following recent declaration of the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Van Buren paper in the State of Virginia. Addressing the people of that State in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, he says:

"If you desire a candidate who has adopted your creed and vindicated your strict construction principles in the Senate of the United States—one, who insists on such a modification of the Tariff, as will produce a reduction of the revenue to the economical wants of the Government—one who, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, disclaims a systematic distribution of the surplus revenue, but prefers 'the only natural, safe and just remedy for an excess of revenue, a reduction of the taxes'—One who maintains 'that Congress has no constitutional power to make roads and canals in the respective States,' and has uniformly voted against every measure calculated to extend a national system of Internal Improvement, except the Cumberland Road, for which solitary vote he has made a public recantation—If you desire a President, who has proclaimed 'an unqualified and uncompromising' war against any Bank of the United States—one, who has declared himself the 'inflexible and uncompromising' opponent of any attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; who affirms that Congress can have no power to meddle with slavery in the States, even with the consent of the slaveholding States, without a 'change of the constitution,' who has but recently stamped his friendship for the South by his casting vote in the Senate; in a word, if you desire a President who is a friend of the South, an advocate of the State Rights' School, and 'who will find it his interest, as well as his duty, to give a tone to public opinion in that quarter alone, from which the only danger can arise to our southern interests,' one, who has stood by our side in the support of Crawford and of Jackson; who has done more than any other man to support the best principles of the present administration, and more than any other man has been reviled and persecuted by his opponents; then we do not hesitate to say, that Martin Van Buren is that man."

This well corresponds with the declaration said to have been made by Mr. Van Buren, at Washington, last winter—"We must carry the South as far as we can, and then we will carry the North, by party machinery."

are wielded in his behalf; & no Executive Chief, with an unbounded popularity, enlists his personal and official influence in his support. He comes at the people's call, to lead them to a contest with the disciplined legions who are in possession of the Citadel of Power; and we ask you, fellow citizens, to unite with us in sustaining this contest, which, we trust is destined to terminate in a signal and glorious triumph.

But we ask you to do this, not as the followers of a man, but as champions of the principles he is pledged to sustain. We are contending not for the man nor "the spoils"; but for a restoration of those principles to their rightful supremacy in the administration of our national affairs.

"Do you ask us, what those principles are? We answer—The principles of the genuine Democracy of '98 and 1801—a Democracy which, disclaiming Executive dictation, overturned an administration whose patronage was used to control the popular will—a democracy which could not, and cannot, live in the atmosphere of Executive influence—which holds the offices in the President's gift, not as the "spoils of victory," but as the property of the whole people; and regards their incumbents as responsible to the Constitution and laws, and not to the President, as a Party Chief—A Democracy which steadily maintains that the Laws should be supreme,—bending to the will of no man, however high his authority, and submitting to the control of no secret and irresponsible power—a Democracy which loves light rather than darkness—straight forwardness rather than indirection—principle more than men, and country more than party.

Such is the Democracy of Gen. Harrison; not of his professions merely, but of his life. In that life we have the surest pledge that he will sustain the Democratic Republican principles we have described.

His first political lessons were learned in the Jefferson school. He was sternly opposed to the federalism of that day, as he is to the same federalism now. The federalism of '98 consisted in a disposition to enlarge the Executive powers of the federal government, at the expense of its other departments, and of the States. The "principles and policy" which Mr. Van Buren has been the main instrument in establishing, and which he has promised to "carry out," is the precise federalism of '98, enlarged and improved. Jefferson Democracy contended against the one, and Harrison Democracy is now struggling to put down the other.

Fellow citizens, while we have, in the established personal and public character of Gen. Harrison every thing to inspire confidence that he would give the country a pure, peaceful and republican administration we have the satisfaction to know that he is specifically pledged to sustain the leading interests which Vermont is specially solicitous to secure. The interests dependent on the continuance of a protective tariff, are admitted to be safe in his hands; while he has openly avowed, and that too, before the passage of the late law of Congress distributing the surplus revenue, his decided approbation, both of that measure, and of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

To this latter question the people of Vermont cannot turn their attention with too deep a solicitude. The interests it involves, are of incalculable magnitude. The policy in regard to it, which shall be developed within the next four years may, and probably will, give a permanent direction to this great question—the decision of which will reach forward, in its influence upon the moral, intellectual and physical condition of our State, long—very long, after we, and those whom we now address shall have mingled with the dust.

How then, fellow citizens, stands the account between the man whom you are urged to support at the approaching election?

On the one hand, Mr. Van Buren is presented in the odious, and to republican feeling, revolting attitude of the President's candidate; in whose footsteps he has condescended to say he would generally walk—whose service he has declared to be his sufficient glory—and the principles and policy of whose administration he has formally pledged himself to carry out. This pledge involves a commitment, among other things,

To a system of extravagant expenditure; To an increase of the number of Executive officers;

To the use of the power of removal and appointment, as an instrument of political aggrandizement;

To an abuse of the veto power;

To a system of Executive influence which shall control the legislation of Congress, the elections of its members in both branches; and the elections in the States; and

To the erection of a great National Executive Party which shall gradually draw all the other branches of the general government, with the State Rights and State Governments into its sweeping vortex.

As a part of this system of National Executive Aggrandizement, Mr. Van Buren is pledged against a distribution to the States of the Surplus Revenue, and a like distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the national Domain.

Gen. Harrison, on the other hand, is no President's candidate, and derives no aid from Executive patronage and influence. He comes DIRECTLY FROM AMONG THE PEOPLE; and is pledged not to carry out, but to reform the abuses of this administration; By introducing a system of economical expenditure;

By arresting the increase of Executive officers;

By using the power of removal and appointment for the fair and legitimate purpose of securing a faithful execution of public trusts;

By restricting the exercise of the veto power; and

By disarming the President's office of its wide spread and dangerous influence, and restoring, and restraining it, within its appropriate constitutional functions.

As part of a system by which the Executive government of the United States is thus to be restrained within its just limits, and State Rights, and State Governments respected, Gen. Harrison is in favor of a distribution to the States of the Surplus Revenue, and the proceeds of the sales of the National Domain.

The account thus stated, you, fellow citizens, are now called on to settle by your verdict—a verdict which we trust will be controlled by an enlightened regard to the rights and interests of Vermont, the integrity of the Constitution, and the purity and

permanency of our Republican institutions.

Fellow citizens—we want a REFORM—a real, honest reform. Not a reform which shall glut the vengeance of party, or make abuses the pretext for still greater ones. But a reform which shall lay open to the most rigid scrutiny and probe to the bottom, every Department of the Executive government—a reform which shall restore correct principles to its administration; which shall arrest the tide of party proscription—alloy the bitterness of party strife—respect virtue, intelligence, industry, fidelity and conscientious patriotism—spurn the host of lawning sycophants and greedy flatterers—know no candidate for the succession—and exhibit a President less solicitous to build up an Executive party, to applaud his administration right or wrong, than to commend himself, and his measures to the calm and rational judgment of all his countrymen.

Such a reform we think that Gen. Harrison is peculiarly fitted to accomplish. To give him the power to do it, we shall give him our cheerful and decided support. We ask you, fellow citizens, to co-operate with us in this good work. We do not aim to inspire your energy and zeal in this effort, by shouts of anticipated triumph. There is inspiration enough in the principles we advocate. Those principles, we commend, fellow citizens, to the sober consideration which you owe it to yourselves and your country to give them. They deserve success; and it shall be through no want of zeal on our part, as we trust it will not be on yours, that they shall not be successful, and even signally triumphant.

Thus far, we have dwelt exclusively on the question of the Presidency. The election of the Second Officer in the government is one of great importance, and deserves great consideration. The contingency may happen which shall place him in the chair of State; while, in his ordinary functions, as President of the Senate, he possesses the power of exercising an important influence over the proceedings of that body. The casting vote of Mr. Van Buren, to which we have referred, admonishes us that the power of giving such a vote, should be entrusted to no one, in the soundness of whose principles we have not the fullest confidence.

In considering the claims of RICHARD M. JOHNSON to that office, we cannot forget the declaration made by him immediately after the election of Mr. Adams, that "his administration must be put down, though it should be pure as the angels at the right hand of the throne of God"—a declaration which, aside from the profligacy of the principle involved in it, carries on its face, sufficient evidence that he is unfitted to preside over the deliberations of the gravest body of legislators upon earth.

His support of "the most obnoxious measures of the present administration," and among them, the systematic attempt to prostrate at the feet of the Executive, the Senate of the United States, the very body over whose deliberations, he is, it is decided, to preside, crowns, and renders insupportable, the objections we have against him.

Nor can we feel indifferent to his well known domestic history, evincing, as it does, a strange disregard of every thing which gives interest and endearment to the most sacred of human relations. We cannot overlook such a consideration in selecting an incumbent for the second office in the gift of the Nation.

In FRANCIS GRANGER we have a candidate of distinguished talents, amiable deportment, sound principles, and pure life—devoted, during his whole public career, to the advancement of the genuine Republican Principles of ancient days—heartily and honestly opposed to the misrule of the present administration, and pledged to sustain all the great interests which are dear to the people of Vermont.

Fellow citizens, you are aware that there has been a diversity of views among those who compose the Convention which now addresses you. It consists of men who have belonged to two distinct parties, and who have, at some periods, been found arrayed in political hostility against each other. We are brought together, not as a formal coalition of discordant political principles, to effect a specific object—but by the force of principles, which, whatever may have been our diversity of views on one subject, have long been held in common by us all. The present crisis gives to those principles an unwonted importance. We rally to support them, in the persons of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and FRANCIS GRANGER. While their opposition to the anti-republican doctrines, and practice, of the present administration renders them acceptable to us all, their opposition to Freemasonry renders them peculiarly so, to those of this Convention who have been organized to oppose that institution. THE GREAT PRINCIPLES on which that opposition has rested, are fundamental in our republican institutions. They yet live, and will continue to live, long after Freemasonry shall have been forgotten. The Antimasonry of this Convention, while applying those principles to masonry, have also applied them to the misrule of the present administration, and must continue thus to apply them. They cannot be guilty of the inconsistency of publicly declaring, as the entire antimasonic party of this State did two years ago, that the principles of the party necessarily led it to oppose the misrule of the Administration, and now, when the country is called on to pronounce a definitive judgment upon that misrule, and to say whether its action shall have a formal license from the people to perpetuate it, shrink from the support of those principles, and sustain the very misrule they have denounced. They will not permit themselves to be thus made, as they should deserve to be, the scorn and derision of the world. While they are Antimasons, and glory in the name, they glory yet more in the noble principles they have maintained, and will, at all hazards, continue to maintain in an uncompromising opposition to every thing that exalts itself against the pure REPUBLICANISM which they inhaled with their first breath, and which, while that breath lasts, they will continue to maintain. Antimasonry did not give them their principles. They were before, and above, it—and will live, when Masonry and Antimasonry, and every thing but the deep and broad foundations of EQUAL RIGHTS and IMPARTIAL JUSTICE, which support our Republican Institutions, shall have been swept away.

Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER throughout the State, to hold town meetings in their respective towns, for the purpose of discussing the merits and qualifications of the several candidates for the Presidency, and that they invite the special attention of the People to the subject—which was read and adopted.

The Convention proceeded to appoint County Committees for the respective counties, and the following persons were appointed, viz:

Bennington County. Darius Moore, A. L. Miner, Harmon Canfield, Samuel H. Blackmer, George Briggs, Blackman E. Brownell.

Windham County. Austin Burchard, John C. Holbrook, Sanford Plumb, D. L. Putnam, Timothy H. Hall, Wm. R. Shafter, Nathaniel Robbins, Henry L. Aiken, Luther Stowell, Amos Brown, Calvin Townley, Samuel L. Billings.

Rutland County. John A. Conant, Geo. T. Hodges, Nathaniel Ives, O. N. Dana, Wm. C. Kittredge, Isaac Norton.

Windsor County. John A. Pratt, Moses Montague, John Porter, Gardner Winslow.

Orange County. John W. Smith, Abel Underwood, Lucien Howes.

Chittenden County. George A. Allen, Arthur Hunting, Nathaniel Miles.

Washington County. J. P. Miller, Milton Brown, John L. Buck, Samuel B. Prentiss, Elijah Holden, Heman Carpenter, Leander Hutchins, William S. Clark.

Caledonia County. Charles Davis, Danforth Carpenter, Geo. B. Chandler.

Orleans County. A. M. Smith, Charles W. Prentiss, N. S. Hill, Chester Carpenter, John M. Robinson, Samuel Sumner, Jr.

Essex County. Titus Snell, Greenleaf Webb, Samuel B. Cooper.

For the remaining counties no appointments were made, committees having been previously chosen.

On motion of Hon. Milton Brown, Resolved, That the recent effort of Mr. Van Buren to prostrate the freedom of the press, and the more recent and alarming attempt of his devoted followers in Maryland, to break down the Constitution of that State, are sufficient indications of a determination to destroy the palladium of our liberty, and ought to call for the united effort of every American of whatever party, to save our Country and its Constitution from destruction.

On motion of Gen. E. P. Walton, Resolved, That the members of this convention, not residents of Montpelier, be requested to write to efficient friends of the cause in their respective towns, urging the immediate appointment of town committees, where not already appointed, and town conventions; and that the proceedings of this convention be recommended to be read and discussed in the conventions.

Voted, That the proceedings of the Convention, together with the resolutions and addresses be signed by the President and Secretaries and published in all the newspapers friendly to the election of Harrison and Granger, throughout the State.

The Convention was addressed by James B. Esq. Hon. Benjamin Swift, Hon. Francis E. Phelps, D. L. Putnam, Esq. Hon. Milton Brown, Gen. E. P. Walton, Hon. Samuel W. Porter, Cyrus Ware, Esq. Hon. Zimri Howe, John Dewey, Esq. Lemuel Richmond, Esq. and by several other gentlemen.

SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, President.

JOHN W. SMITH, } Secretaries.
F. F. MERRILL, }

OHIO SAFE.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the Harrison men have carried Ohio by a large majority now—and that they will carry it for their electors by a larger; they confidently count upon 20,000 majority!

In 32 counties the result for Governor is as follows:

Gen. Vance, Harrison, 12,152
Eli Baldwin, V. B. 3,694

Whig maj. 8,458
Whig GAIN, 8680.

Thus far the V B men have elected but one Congressman—the Harrison men four. PENNSYLVANIA. Biddle, McKean and Henry, all Harrison men, are all elected to Congress from Western Pennsylvania. We repeat, says the Courier and Enquirer, the result of the elections in Pennsylvania is cheering to the friends of Whig principles.

—LATER.—

OHIO—SURE AND TRUE. Fifty-two counties give Vance a majority of 8642—being a gain of 10496 votes!! In the Congressional election the Harrison men have lost Storer, and perhaps two others, while they have gained six in lieu of them. Thus far, the result is most cheering, nor can there be a single doubt of a final and glorious victory.

Pennsylvania. So far as the official returns of votes come in, the prospect of the Harrison men brightens. Judging from returns, (in part official) from all the districts, the V. B. majority can not exceed 8000—a very small majority in a state which has given 50,000 majority at one election—and the Harrison men have, it is said, gained one member of Congress. Much stress is laid upon the V. B. majority in the Legislature: it is now shown by the votes that 1535 votes only have elected more than one third of the Legislature!! that is, the V. B. majorities in 12 counties which elected 23 members, amounted in the aggregate only to this number. Another fact is also shown by the returns; and that is, that the vote is a thin one. With these facts in view, we do not hardly consider the result in Pennsylvania to be even doubtful. There is a fair prospect of its going strong for Gen. Harrison.

Georgia. The anti-V. B. ticket is yet 2000 ahead.

South Carolina. Hugh S. Legare is elected to Congress by 50 votes over Mr.

Pinkney, late chairman of the committee on the subject of abolition. The defeated candidate was favored by the Globe.

THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. VAN BUREN CANNOT BE ELECTED! Of course we cannot say there is no shadow of a possibility that Mr. Van Buren will succeed; but we do consider it now reduced nearly to a dead certainty that he is both the Dutch and the Defeated candidate.—We beg attention for a single moment to the following tables, shewing, we think, not only a gratifying, but a true, view of the case:

Certain against Mr. Van Buren.	
Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	21
Ohio,	7
Indiana,	9
Kentucky,	15
Tennessee,	13
Alabama,	7
North Carolina,	11
South Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Louisiana,	5
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Mississippi,	4—147
For Van Buren—certain.	
Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
New York,	42
New Hampshire,	7
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3—75
Doubtful.	
Maine,	10
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	24—72

It will be seen, on examination, that giving all the doubtful to Mr. Van Buren, including Pennsylvania and Virginia, which we think decidedly against him—yet, he is not elected, wanting a change of two votes. Let the freemen of Vermont bear in mind then, that vigilance on their part is necessary to secure the victory. There is no cause for discouragement.

The Principles and Measures

Of the opponents of Van Buren are briefly and pungently expressed in the following call to the Young Men of Boston.

OPPOSED to the present National Administration—to Executive INTERFERENCE in ELECTIONS—to Executive DICTATION of the SUCCESSIONSHIP—to Executive war upon the JUDICIARY and the SENATE—to Executive Control of the CURRENCY—to a league of the Executive Banks—to the accumulation of all the People's Specie in the hands of the Government—to the assumption of LEGISLATIVE POWER by THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, as in the violent Removal of the Deposits, and the recent illegal Treasury Circular—to Post Office Espionage and Judicature—to the infringement of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—to all projects for Squandering the Public Money—to the EXPENDING of Congressional Records—to the Disorganizing Doctrines, which have struck at CHARTERS in Pennsylvania, and at LAWS and CONSTITUTIONS in Maryland!

FRIENDLY to an Economical Reform of Expenditures—to a just DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS—to an immediate DISTRIBUTION of the SCRIPTS REVENUE—to State Sovereignty and the Senate of the Union, as the Citadel and strong hold of STATE RIGHTS—to INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—to the restoration of the co-ordinate branches of the Government to their legitimate and constitutional agencies—the maintenance of our Faith with the Indian Tribes—a just observance of our Neutral Relations—the Limitations of EXECUTIVE POWER—and the curtailment of EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE!

And for all these reasons, OPPOSED to the elevation of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency of the United States.

Who pays for it?—The government stock in the United States Bank ought to have been sold when the stock was up to \$130 per share. But Van Buren has ordered it not to be sold, and by the operation the people have actually lost \$700,000. Now who pays for this loss?

"The prodigal son" of New York will pay for it, by being defeated in his election.—*Alb. Ad.*

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's Speech on the Elective Franchise.

"The tendency of Universal Suffrage is to jeopard the rights of property and the principles of liberty. There is a tendency in the Poor to Covet and to share the plunder of the Rich."

The Difference. "William H. Harrison, in peace and in war, has supported his country."—Martin Van Buren, in peace and in war, has been supported by his Country.—*Express.*

Such has been the "Waterloo defeat" of the Van Buren party in Maryland, that eight counties, which one month ago elected Van Buren electors, have now returned twenty-four Whig delegates to the Legislature.

THE VAN BUREN VICTORY IN MAINE—See how brilliant it is! The official returns are now in. The Van Buren party elected two members of Congress! They now have six. In Cumberland, (F. O. J. Smith) there is no choice—Lincoln, do—Penobscot and Somerset, do.—Hancock and Washington, do.—Waldo, do.—making five vacancies. Evans, (Whig) is elected in Kennebec and Somerset—Carter (V. B.) in Oxford and Fairfield, (V. B.) in York.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Postmaster of Richmond, Indiana, a distributing post office, resigned his situation to make room for a more hungry and needy "party," follower, and received from his SUCCESSOR the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for so doing. The late postmaster has just returned from Washington city, and made this statement himself to the gentleman who informed us of it.—*People's Press.*

A Fast for the times.—In 1832 Gen. Harrison was appointed an examiner at West Point, by Gen. Jackson. Wonder if he was then an imbecile foolish old man!—*N. Y. Express.*

Distribute the votes!

Harrison Electoral Ticket.
Jabez Proctor,
Samuel Swift,
David Crawford,
Zimri Howe,
Titus Hutchinson,
Wm. A. Griswold,
Edward Lamb.

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